



2016 High MDR(resistance to both INH and rifampin)/TB Burden Countries

Determining the end of an infectious period is a critical decision TB program staff is continually depended upon to make. In *Controlling TB in the United States 2005* one of several criteria to consider when making that decision is a question of whether or not drug resistance is likely. All patients with suspected (or proven) drug resistant TB should be subjected to more stringent criteria to declare absence of infectivity and subsequent release from airborne isolation. The guidance below expects us to consider the confidence we have in the effectiveness of the regimen chosen to cure a patient's TB disease based on the possibility of resistance.

"Patient has negligible likelihood of multidrug-resistant TB, no known exposure to multidrug-resistant tuberculosis and no history of prior episodes of TB with poor compliance during treatment" (Controlling TB in the United States 2005 page 9, Box 3, bullet 1)

Truly predicting who may or may not have drug resistant disease is impossible. However, knowing the burden of MDR/TB in the country of origin of the TB patient can assist with building a case for justifiable concern of increased likelihood of resistance until drug sensitivity results are available

The countries below account for 85% of the estimated global burden of MDR/TB or report >4000 cases per year. They represent the top 20 countries with the greatest absolute numbers of MDR and/or are among those with the most severe burden in terms of case rates per capita. (*Edited from 2015 Global report*)

Angola

Armenia

Azerbaijan

Bangladesh

Belarus

Bhutan

Bolivia

Brazil

Burma (Myanmar)

Cambodia

Central African Republic

China

Congo (Democratic Republic of)

Congo (Republic of)

El Salvador

Estonia

Ethiopia

India

Indonesia

Kazakhstan

Kenya

Korea (North)

Kyrgyzstan

Latvia

Lesotho

Liberia

Libya

Mozambique

Myanmar (Burma)

Namibia

Nigeria

Pakistan

Papua New Guinea

Peru

Philippines

Russian Federation

Sierra Leone

Somalia

South Africa

Tanzania

Thailand

Togo

Vietnam

Zambia

Zimbabwe

Virginia: *Between 2010 and 2015 Virginia reported a total of 120 cases with resistance to one or more first line TB medications. Eleven of those cases were diagnosed with MDR /TB and none had XDR-TB (Resistance to INH, Rifampin, aminoglycosides and fluoroquinolones). Some locally identified countries of concern were added to the list above. The Continents of Africa and Asia are most affected. If a Virginia client is from one of these continents, consider the possibility of their risk above average even if their country of origin is not listed above.*